

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

OVERLAND EXPEDITION TO PORT ESSINGTON.

(From *Simmonds's Colonial Magazine*.)

It is now upwards of four years since the desirability, on every account, of forming an overland route by which a communication might be ensured between Port Essington and the located districts of the colony of New South Wales was discussed in the Sydney papers. The subject excited considerable attention at the time, and an opinion very generally obtained with the public, that it was a matter well deserving the serious consideration of Government, who have always a greater facility in arranging expeditions of this nature than private individuals could possibly possess.

It is creditable to the Council of Sydney that, during its first session, it has manifested a desire to countenance a project which involves no indulgence of party spirit or personal spleen; but which has reference to the large range of scientific and thoughtful inquiry which it is the noblest province of deliberative bodies to contemplate.

There are manifold reasons which favour the undertaking of a project of this nature. Several of these are specified in the report of the select committee, which we annex, and in the valuable evidence which accompanies that report, which we shall endeavour to find room for at an early date. Other grounds, not expressly adverted to in these documents, have from time to time suggested themselves to our consideration. Firstly, it seems of manifest political importance that a post, so peculiarly situated in point of geographical position, as is the harbour of Essington, should not alone be occupied as a military station by Great Britain, but should be raised into a settlement of sufficient strength and self-resources to counterbalance the power of the Dutch and other foreigners in the Ararua seas. It is certain that British interests have long suffered from the absence of such a settlement in this part of the Indian Ocean; and if such a post was at all times necessary, it surely is still more demanded now, when the opened China trade will augment our commerce in these seas, and when a harbour of refuge is essentially required, where our merchantmen can, upon emergency, rely with confidence upon the protection of the British flag. The dangers, moreover, which, until Torres Straits are accurately surveyed, must ever attend the navigation of these passages, would be lessened, if a light-house upon a sufficiently large scale was constructed at Port Essington, and if merchant vessels could go in there to refit, with a certainty of finding every necessary at hand which their exigencies might require.

The testimony of all competent persons agrees as to the greatly advantageous trade which might be set on foot in this northern part of the Australian coast, with comparatively little cost and enterprise. It is abundantly shown by Mr. Earl and Sir Gordon Bremer, that commodities of a valuable nature, and such as would meet with a ready and lucrative sale in the European markets, may be obtained from the natives of the neighbouring islands, for the mere barter of iron, hardware, and inferior cloths of a bright colour. In exchange for these, the enterprising trader at Essington would receive cotton from Bali and Arru, pearls, opies, tortoiseshell, and trepan, which latter is a favourite food of the Chinese, and could be at all times readily exchanged for their silks, tea, and opium. The natural productions of the north-western shores of Australia could be raised to a value of an indefinite extent. The sago palm grows wild in several parts of the coast. It is certified that the tropical productions of sugar, coffee, cotton, and spices, may be cultivated with the utmost success. The climate is the finest of any within the tropics, and the harbour of Essington is now recognised as inferior to none that we know of, excepting, perhaps, those of Rio Janeiro and Port Jackson.

The probable geographical discoveries that may result from such an expedition, are not among its least recommendations. It is a reproach in some degree to ourselves, but still more to the British Government, that we know so little of the regions to the north-west of the located districts of the colony. Every calculation points to the probability of a large river or rivers flowing in a north-westerly direction from the mountainous ranges, and disengaging into the sea somewhere near the centre of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Mr. Earl, whose local experience entitles his opinion to great weight, apprehends that this river finds its way into the ocean through three or four mouths. A remarkable characteristic of all the known rivers on this part of the coast is that they are not barred at their seaward entrance, but are directly navigable for vessels of a heavy tonnage. For a considerable distance from the shores of this gulph, the water is so fresh that the Malay proas are enabled to fill their water casks without landing. The immense alluvial deposits too, demonstrate, beyond dispute, the efflux of large bodies of water from the interior. In order to set at rest this interesting geographical question, the committee have recommended that, whether the expedition should set out from Port Bourke on the Darling, or from the plain to the northward of Moreton Bay, it should strike at once to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and thence proceed along the coast to the station at Essington. The present opportunity of undertaking this enterprise is, perhaps, the most favourable that has ever offered. The heavy rains, which during the last three years have fallen in the interior, will obviate that obstacle so serious to former expeditions of this kind—we mean the want or scarcity of water. The herbage, too, will doubtless, for the same reason, be found abundant, so that the stock and beasts of burden can be kept in good condition.

But, perhaps, the most weighty reason for the appointment of this expedition is that, if successful, it will open up to the whole colony a channel whence cheap labour can be obtained to any extent for pastoral purposes. The annual migration of Chinese, to the amount of many thousands, the numerous native inhabitants of the islands to the north-west, many classes of whom are docile, intelligent, and enterprising, point out a result as regards

cheap labour, which, if improved, will be of immense mutual advantage to all parties concerned. The Coolie question may, if these ends be achieved, be suffered to drop into oblivion.

On these accounts we cordially approve of the course recommended in the report before us. The expense will be but trifling, particularly when compared with the positive advantages to be gained. Our readers may well look forward with a sanguine spirit to the successful result of this interesting undertaking, when it is known that Sir T. L. Mitchell has cheerfully offered to conduct the expedition. The experience of the Surveyor-General in such matters is too well known to need any comment here. His name is, in itself, no slight guarantee of future success. It remains that we express our earnest hope that the Governor will offer no opposition to the project. We are informed that Sir George Gipps is well inclined towards it. We cannot but consider, that even should it fail, the attempt will have been laudable. But if it succeeds, it will, in itself, confer additional lustre on His Excellency's administration.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*, June 22.)
THE unlikelihood of any great measure for the promotion of popular education being adopted by the Legislature, renders it all the more necessary to bring the subject before the public, and to call attention, whenever there is an opportunity, to the progress of the various educational plans which are carried on by voluntary exertion. The proceedings of the two great school societies are especially entitled to notice, since it is upon their efforts that the quality of the education bestowed upon the children of the poor must mainly depend. It is an unfortunate circumstance, and one not very creditable to the good sense of the community, that a matter of such vital concern should be left dependent upon voluntary exertion; for, however adequate that principle may be in all that concerns material prosperity, it is quite inadequate to secure the mass of a people that mental cultivation which is least sought where it is most needed. But, whatever may be its imperfections, we have, at present, nothing else to rely upon for the diffusion of education; and, therefore, it is some satisfaction to know that the efforts now making to improve existing schools, and establish new ones, are greater, probably, than at any former period.

The report of the National School Society for 1844, which has just appeared, shows not only that the operations of that body are rapidly extending; but also that they are conducted with higher aims and a better understanding of the wants of the time than heretofore. We need not say that we are not warm admirers of the National Society. We condemn utterly the exclusive principles on which it is founded; but we are bound to say that the inclination to adopt such principles in education, is not confined to the supporters of the National Society. In fact, the current of opinion at the present time, amongst Dissenters, as well as amongst Churchmen, seems to set in favour of exclusive schools. The most splendid liberality has been shown by both parties in money contributions for educational purposes; but the subscriptions on one side were given distinctly for the support of schools upon the National system, and those on the other were accompanied by a tolerably plain declaration that schools strictly connected with Congregational support. We do not like the principle of the Congregational School any more than that of the National School; but the majority of those likely to give real help in the work of education are in favour of such separate schools, and our business is to make the best of them. It must be admitted that if education is to depend wholly upon private efforts, separate schools will have the important advantage of calling forth a greater amount of zeal in their support than any that could be established by the most judicious compromise. Their chief danger is, that sound and general cultivation of the mind may be lost sight of in the anxiety to instil doctrinal tenets. This is a point which requires to be watched; and in proportion as the managers of separate schools show a wish to combine with specific religious instruction a systematic culture of the moral and intellectual faculties, they will be entitled to public approbation.

We are glad to perceive, in the report to which we have referred, decided proofs that the committee of the National Society is strongly impressed with the necessity of doing a great deal more than getting children to read the Church Catechism. They wish to spread an education which shall not consist of routine and technicality, but shall really develop the mind. They recognise this as a work of infinite importance, and of infinite difficulty, and they are fully sensible that the main requisite for accomplishing it, is efficient instruction—that is to say, well trained teachers. This cordial fact is at length established. It is acknowledged that men, and women also, should be prepared for the work of training young minds, not by a six weeks or three months' inspection of the mechanism of a model school, but by a regular course of education, extending over a period of at least three years, and directed to the development of intellect and taste, and the formation of character. It may be long before the ideal is realised, but it is a great step in advance, when a high ideal is aimed at by those who, from position and influence, have the best means of attaining it.

There has been for some time a training college at Chelsea, for National schoolmasters, upon the management of which the Government Inspector has pronounced a highly favourable opinion; and we find an additional, and, perhaps, stronger ground for the hope that something may be done to supply the present want of efficient teachers, in the fact that the training institution at Battersea, which has been raised to so high a degree of efficiency by Mr. Kay Shuttleworth and Mr. Tuffnell, has been placed in the hands of the National Society. We speak from report only; but the concurrent testimony of all who have inspected the latter establishment, leaves no room for doubt as to the general excellence of the system adopted, or the spirit with which it is worked. The present masters and

methods are to have a full trial under the new management, and we may presume that the school will not be allowed to lose any of the ground which has been gained for it by the founders with so much toil and anxiety.

One great security for a vigorous prosecution of the scheme of educating teachers, is that the further it is carried on the more clearly it is perceived to be a matter of necessity. Good teachers sent out by society at large. Even ignorant men can often perceive when their children are well taught, and the temptations to get good instruction will frequently overcome religious prejudices. We have no doubt whatever, that if any religious body could send out a decidedly superior class of teachers, it would draw into its schools a very large proportion of the children without its own pale. Here, then, since we must have competition, is a noble field for its exercise. The victory is for those who can send out teachers, not the most deeply imbued with theological peculiarities, but of the highest general intelligence, and of the greatest skill in their peculiar art, and of the truest Christian spirit. The Dissenters have the honour of being the first to make great efforts for popular education, but the Church now that it is roused into activity, having greater means, is already outdoing its predecessors in the glorious work. There is room, unfortunately ample room, for the efforts of all, and all should now put forth their utmost strength, another generation must rise up before any decisive result of such a movement will appear. Let us, therefore, encourage every well-directed effort, not criticising too nicely the conditions under which it is made, and stimulate rather than repress the zeal which seeks to give a real education to the people, though in a manner which excludes many from receiving it. We quote with pleasure the following passage from the report before us. The spirit which prevades it will find sympathy in many of those who least like the principles of the body from which it comes:—

The country is now engaged in the holiest war which it has ever waged—a war against ignorance, vice, and infidelity. There is a hard battle to be fought, but it cannot too speedily be brought to a termination. Education should proceed without delay, for the transition state from ignorance to knowledge, from darkness to light, is not devoid of peril. Education should be universal, since it is only while knowledge remains a distinction that it can engender discontent, or tempt men to desert their sphere. And it should be complete; for a little learning is proverbially dangerous, but, thoroughly taught, neither undervalued nor undervalued, it is a powerful agent in the removal of obstacles, not disheartened by the remoteness of visible results. The ground to be occupied is fearfully extensive, and the foes are many and strong; but greater is He that is for us than they which are against us. We are confident that the outward results of moral and physical improvement be reasonably expected for many long years. The parents of the present youth have generally been neglected, and 'while men slept, the enemy came and sowed tares.' But until the precepts taught in the class are enforced by the practice witnessed at the fireside, till the home co-operates with the school-room, education cannot exert its legitimate influence. Your Committee, however, are loath to utter one syllable of despondency. They are rather bound to acknowledge both the past and the present, and the future, which have enabled this society to be the dispenser of a fund hitherto unprecedented in amount. They rejoice in what has been given, and they are confident that the same spirit of schools and teachers will be thereby provided; but also on account of the extended interest in education betokened by the number and amount of the contributions. The experience of the past year bids the society to be more than ever vigilant, to the exclusion of individual self and self-deception; to the humbling effect of increased intercourse between the educated classes and the children of the poor; above all, to the personal influence of each clergyman in his own school-room, lighting and guiding the labour of the master and mistress by sympathy and advice, and by the closest and most intimate pastoral relation, without which all improvement in systems of education will but end in disappointment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE BARON DE BODE & THE QUEEN. THIS case has at length been brought to a close. The Solicitor-General delivered his reply, and Lord Denham then proceeded to address the jury. His lordship observed, that it was now the duty of the Court to state to the jury the facts of the case, as well as the opinion which the Court entertained upon the questions of law which arose upon the evidence. The case had been pending for a great number of years, the several portions of the transaction had occurred in different parts of the world, and had been discussed in courts and Parliaments in different shapes, until it came at last to assume the form in which it was now presented to the jury. His lordship then described the nature and series of the proceedings upon the petition of right. But perhaps it may be as well, to enable our readers rightly to understand the merits of the case, if we offer the abstract which appears in the *Times* of Tuesday last:—

"The material facts indeed are few and shortly told. The present Baron de Bode is a British subject, but though by birth and education an Englishman, he was, prior to the year 1793, entitled, by cession from his father, to a seignory and estate in the Alsacian territory, which was afterwards confiscated by the French republic. At the peace in 1814, the French Government agreed to compensate all British subjects who had suffered the confiscation of their lands or goods by the revolutionary tribunals, and in 1815 a sum of stock equivalent to about £70,000 sterling was accordingly by treaty transferred by the French to the British Government in satisfaction of these claims, the latter Government undertaking thereupon and therewith to satisfy the claimants, and to relieve the French authorities from all further responsibility. To a slice of this £70,000,000 the Baron de Bode had therefore, among other claimants, a fair *prima facie* title. There was some difficulty, however, in proving his (British) citizenship; his name, in consequence, was not at first formally registered, as it should have been, among the other claimants; and when the requisite evidence came, further steps were necessary in order to get the claim regularly entered and allowed. This we understand to be the whole account of the matter. The Commission appointed at the peace of 1814 to adjudicate upon these claims, rejected, in the first instance, the Baron's demand, owing solely, as we

believe, to the technical mistake or informality to which we have alluded, and which was afterwards rectified; and the consequence has been, that the Baron de Bode has been driven to his 'ordinary legal remedy'—that is to say, to, as the event has proved, twenty-five years of unceasing and most expensive litigation. The objections to the Baron's story, on the other hand—and they are objections which certainly seem to have been developed chiefly, if not solely, by this enormous lapse of time—are, first, that the 'cession' under which the Baron took the estate from his father was not a legal and *bona fide* transaction; and secondly, that the confiscation of the property by the French was a legal and justifiable act, whereas compensation was granted only for property unjustly confiscated, 'indemnité confisque.' Both these objections have been overruled at the late trial, the jury having found, on both of them, in favour of the Baron, and consequently, in favour of the substantial justice of the claim."

Such being the facts of the case, it was to be observed by the first instance, that there seemed to be no doubt of the petitioner's birth in this country. Indeed, the Solicitor-General admitted him to be a British subject to a certain extent, although he accompanied the admission by observations upon the peculiar nature of the case. It was further to be taken as undoubted, that the father of the claimant possessed a fief in Alsace, and it was contended, that although that country was territorially united to France, the transmission of fiefs continued to be regulated by the law which had existed in that province before the treaty of Westphalia. Upon this subject of foreign law it would be the province of the jury to decide. In any question upon the law of England it would be the duty of the judges to state that law to the jury, and that of the jury to accept the law which had been so stated by the court. Here, however, the foreign law was presented as a question of fact, and it was the business of the jury to award their decision upon the result of the evidence which had been given to them upon this as upon every other part of the case. The Solicitor-General had observed that the treaty of Westphalia gave the house of Austria a right of war against the crown of France for abolishing the feudal law in the territory of Alsace; but that such right of war could not at all derogate from the supreme sovereignty of France within her own dominions. It would be, however, for the jury to decide, upon the evidence of the foreign lawyers, how far the observation of the Solicitor-General, though correct in the main, was qualified by the circumstances of the present case. It was not denied that the Baron de Bode, as one of the ancient nobility of Germany, held the lordship of Soultz, as a pure male fief, under the Archbishop of Cologne, and that he was regularly invested in that fief, along with his son, upon the failure of the house of Rohan-Soubise. Such was the state of affairs in 1789, when the National Assembly abolished feudal rights, and the decree which had been so often adverted to. It was not, however, a matter of necessity, that the decree should have had the effect of abolishing the mode of inheritance and succession which had previously existed, as there were many feudal customs and privileges which were contrary to natural right and justice, and which may be destroyed without at all affecting the manner of succeeding to estates. With regard to the fact itself, it had been fully detailed by the aged witness, Matthew Hummel, and the question was, what effect the jury would give to his evidence of the fact, combined with the testimony of foreign lawyers, as to the legal consequences which resulted from such an operation. With regard to the fact, it did not seem to have been disputed by the Crown, and as no legal opinion had been adduced on the part of the claimant, the jury would probably not withhold their assent from the law of Alsace, as those gentlemen had laid it down. It would, however, be necessary for the jury to decide whether the cession was a real, actual, and *bona fide* transaction, as the sincerity and integrity of it was necessary to make it valid in any view; for if it only occurred in form and in name, and was not intended to bind the rights of the parties, it never could in any court be treated as really having that effect. Whereas if the cession was perfect by the intention of the parties and the operation of law, the son became by that act the owner of the property which had been confiscated by the revolutionary Government, and for which he never sought compensation. His lordship then referred to the treaty under which compensation was provided for property unjustly confiscated, and said if the Crown lawyers had intended to rely upon the legality of the decree of confiscation, they ought to have pleaded it specially, and shown how were the acts which rendered confiscation criminal, and therefore brought the case of the claimant, and therefore within the operation of the decree. As this had not been done, it seemed to the Court that the Baron de Bode was not bound to controvert that matter, as it had not been placed upon the record as a subject upon which reliance was to be placed. His lordship then proceeded to the treaty of commerce of 1786, which he stated to be, in the opinion of the Court, inapplicable to the case. With regard to the point of the plaintiff's having presented his claim within due time, it appeared to have been conceded. As to the fact of the name not being upon the register, the same observation applied; and the question of value appeared not to have given rise to any discussion at all. Upon the whole case, the first question for the jury to decide was, whether the property in question by the joint effect of the investigation and cession became vested in the present Baron de Bode in 1791. The second was, whether the confiscation in manner which had been stated. About the value of the property there seemed to be no doubt; and the questions which he (Lord Denham) had already stated were the only ones to which the jury had occasion to direct their attention. The Solicitor-General here interposed and said, that it was alleged on the part of the petitioner, that in 1818,

pending the discussions between the Governments of England and France upon the subject of providing for the claims of the petitioner, Lord Denham then left that question to the jury, stating that the averment of the subject was in the petition, and not in the inquiry, and that he supposed that the present inquiry ought strictly to be confined to such allegations as were contained in both. There certainly was no specific evidence in the case that any sum had been set apart for that express purpose, but the probable intention of the assertion was only that the petitioners had a general right to participate in the fund which had been allocated for all the claimants. The issues which arose upon the plea that the causes of petition had not accrued within six years, or within her Majesty's reign, must be found for the Crown. The jury then retired, and in about an hour, they found specially that the 'cession' so frequently referred to had taken place, and that it was valid for the purpose of effecting the estate of Soultz from the late Baron to the present claimant. The two issues upon the limitations they found for the Crown, and found also that no evidence had been given that any sum had been 'expressly' set apart for the payment of the claim. Mr. Hill then moved that the last finding be not entered upon the record, as it was not in issue.—The Solicitor-General opposed the motion.—Lord Denham referred to the paper containing a written statement of the matters upon which it had been agreed by the Court to take the opinion of the jury, among which matters the matter in question was not. All the matters contained in that question had been found. It was ultimately agreed that the verdict should be entered according to the notes of the judge. There was no finding upon the question of value (the amount claimed was £336,000), but Mr. Waddington observed that the Crown would make no difficulty upon that head.—The Jury were then discharged.

ODDS AND ENDS.

(Compiled from late English papers.)

THE people of the Canton of Zurich have sent in a petition to the Grand Council, demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits.—Mr. Sergeant Goulburn has been appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts, in the room of the late Mr. Melville.—Among the works disposed of at the sale of the library of that wealthy merchant the late Jeremiah Harman, Esq., was the Bible belonging to Charles the First, printed in 1638. The sum given for this precious relic was only £37 10s.—The national debt of Austria, including everything, amounts to 1,014,000,000 florins, that is, more than six times as much as the total amount of the revenue of the empire; the exact amount of revenue and expenditure is not known, but it is certain that there has long been a deficit.—Upwards of twenty-two thousand persons visited the British Museum on Whit Monday.—Green peas are regularly exported from Antwerp to Hull.—We learn from a parliamentary return just printed that the amount of duty on patent medicines, in the ten years ending on the 31st January, 1844, was on an average nearly £30,000 a year: this shows an immense consumption.—A Gothic tablet of St. Nicholas has just been erected in the wall of Locke's House, at Wingham, bearing the following inscription:—"John Locke was born in this house, A.D. 1633." This stone was erected by the inhabitants of this parish, A.D. 1844.—The infamous story of letter-breaking system was, it is said, carried on to a great extent when Sir Francis Freeling was Secretary.—The Duke of Richmond has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Agricultural Society, in place of Earl Spencer.—A great portion of the town of Cluses, on the road between Geneva and Chamonix, consisting of about sixty houses, has been destroyed by fire.—The number of acres rated to the county in the three ridings of Yorkshire is 3,735,040, and the sum total of their valuation £3,383,435, or little more than a pound an acre. Lancashire contains 1,130,240 acres, which are rated at £6,192,067. This is the highest rating, except that of Middlesex, which contains only 180,488 acres, valued at £6,047,886. The agricultural districts generally are rated at more than the Yorkshire proportion.—The price of gas has been reduced to 7s. per 1,000 cubic feet by the leading Gas Companies in London.—By an Act which received the Royal assent on the 6th June, the stamp duty on proxies to vote at meetings of Joint Stock Companies is reduced from 30s. to 2s. 6d.—Persons cannot be too careful in the use of what is called Jacob's water, for the destruction of flies. Being rank poison, it ought not to be placed where children can get at it.—"There are three things," said Confucius, "to beware through life: when a man is young, let him beware of his appetite; when middle-aged, of his passions; and when old, of his covetousness especially."—Owing to the revival of the woollen trade, Cheviot wool, which last year sold for 10d. to 11d. a lb. is now selling at from 14d. to 15d.—The Wesleyan Methodists of the Birmingham circuit have erected a moveable wooden meeting house upon wheels, capable of seating about 120 persons, at a cost of about £260, for the accommodation of several villages where no site could be obtained.—The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians:—Dr. Guy, of King's College, London; Dr. Conolly, of Hanwell; Dr. Plenderleath, of Ramsgate; Dr. Forbes, Dr. G. O. Rees, Dr. Cursham, Dr. Ramsbottom, and Dr. Hughes.—A person advertising for a situation in the *Times*, says, "Any kind of employment willingly accepted, from teaching mathematics to drawing a truck."—"Sam," said one little urchin to another, the other day, "Sam, does your schoolmaster ever give you any rewards of merit?"—"Isopos he does," was the rejoinder, "he gives me a lickin' every day, and says I merits two."—It is a curious fact, that at the present season (June) no less than from 800 to 800 hands are temporarily employed at Covent-garden market in shelling peas.—The total number of Jews throughout the world is estimated at 3,168,700, and it is said that this number has never materially varied from the time of David downwards.—The following is the amount of fees received by Lord Eldon, for the last few years before he was promoted to the Bench.

In the fee book of 1785, his total receipts are set down at 5766 guineas; in 1786, 6508 guineas; in 1787, he made £7600; in 1788, £8419; in 1789, when solicitor-general, £9559; in 1790, £9684; in 1791, £10,213; in 1792, £9080; in 1793, when attorney-general, £10,330; in 1794, £11,532; in 1795, £11,149; in 1796, £12,140; in 1797, £10,861; and in 1798, £10,557.—It is calculated that the four hundred mechanics in the neighbourhood of Great Britain comprises 80,000 members, raise about 40,000 volumes of books, possess about £30,000 a year, and occasion the delivery of nearly 4000 lectures.—Make your company a rarity, and people will value it. Men are apt to despise what they can easily have.—It is said that Mr. Monk Mason is about to spend £300 on the construction of a huge aerial machine, with which he expects to conquer all difficulties.—Some idea of the extent of this feeling may be formed, when it is stated that the average supply of geraniums at Covent-garden is from 500 to 600 dozen daily, some of the growers sending each from fifty to sixty dozen geraniums each.—A letter from Rome states, that the Pope is about to canonize the late Princess Burghese, the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who died about four years ago. She cannot, however, be recognised as a saint until a century has elapsed from the time of her death.—The *Polytechnic Review* states, that in portraits of Queen Victoria, not less than £200,000 have been already expended.—The Ojibway Indians, whilst in London, made a purchase of some 15,000 brass thimbles, for the purposes of ornament and barter when they get home again.—It is said that in Queen Anne's time the Jews offered the Treasury £500,000, and would have given a million, for permission to purchase the town of Brentford, and settle there with full privileges of trade.—At the late fancy bazaar, held in the gardens of Chelsea College and Old Ranelagh, the splendid sum of nearly £2,400 was cleared in aid of the building fund for the new hospital.—Lord Brougham will, it is reported, spend the ensuing winter in the Shetland Isles, where he will be enabled to follow his favourite occupation of fishing for the seals.—Some of the scholars of the Marlborough-street School, Dublin, have been expelled for wearing repeal buttons.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Hope, who, for nearly half a century, has filled the chair of Chemistry in the Edinburgh University, which event occurred at his house in Moray-place on the 10th June. The Doctor had very nearly completed the 77th year of his age.—Subscriptions for the erection of a Medeval monument to the late Dr. Southey, are being obtained to a large amount.—The sums paid, and owing for short hand writers' reports, relative to the State Trials in Ireland, amount to £2068.—Punch says, "It is no wonder Captain Parry and his crew were nearly starved while in the arctic zone, inasmuch as it appears the foolish fellows persisted in going in their bare (bear) skins!"—Mr. O'Connell and his companions have had to pay £220 for each copy of the record, two copies being indispensable for the proceedings in the Lords.—Some ruffian has defaced the inscription on the obelisk at Quebec, pointing out the spot where Wolfe fell.—A person having admitted a lodger named Bell, who was very so-so character, turned him out the other day with the remark that "he would never keep a bell in his house that wanted hanging."—A French paper states, very gravely, that during a thunder storm at Clermont, on the night of the 11th instant, the Paris diligence was lifted over a wide ditch into an adjoining field by the electric fluid!—The value of the copper raised annually in Cornwall is £897,558; of tin and lead, £501,709; in addition to which are 800 tons of arsenic.—Mr. T. Ralphs, a courier, bearing despatches to the King of Hanover, committed suicide on board the *Caledonia* steamer, on her way to Hamburg.—The King of Naples has prohibited the export of grain from his dominions.—It is intended to convert the Tunbridge Wells Theatre into a corn-market.—An immense steamer, to be named the *Terrible*, and fitted with engines of 800-horse power, is about being launched at Deptford.—In 1844, up to the 15th June, there was paid for 12,341,373 lbs. of tea in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull.—No person has a legal right to sell, mortgage, or devote a pew in a parish church. When the seats cease to be occupied, the churchwardens may give them to others, and may give seats in pews not filled by the family occupying it.—It is said that the tobacco crop in Cuba has been almost entirely destroyed by long continued drought.—Whoever finds pleasure in vice, and pain in virtue, is a novice in both.—Virtue is beautiful in the plainest, but vice is ugly in the most beautiful.—In a cottage garden at Harbridge, a peasant has just hatched a brood of five young birds in a fryngpan.—An agricultural training school is about to be established in the neighbourhood of London.—In the county of Suffolk alone there have been 131 incendiary fires since Christmas.—A hydro-pathic establishment is about to be formed at St. Asaph, North Wales, on the site of the very capacious and beautiful spring called St. Mary's Well.—The *Economist* calculates the extra cost of sugar and corn this year, up to the 22nd instant, in consequence of monopoly, at £8,961,576.—At a general show of live stock, to be held at Glasgow, in July, premiums were offered for the best show of Alpacas. Rather a novelty among the agriculturists of this country.—At the Wandsworth Police Court, last week, Edward W. bi, a labourer, for shooting a carrier pigeon, was sentenced to 1s. fine, 17s. expence, and 50s. the value of the bird, or go to prison for six weeks! He was obliged to do the latter.—A church rate has been postponed at Northampton, by a majority of 424 to 292.—The *Limerick Chronicle* states that the Rev. John O'Brien, late R.C. curate at Kilkee, has embraced the Protestant faith, and that he is the third converted priest during the last three months, the others being the Rev. Mr. Frost, Dublin, and the Rev. Mr. Burke, Kilkenny.—J. M. S. Wender, arrived at Portsmouth, on Wednesday week, with another million of dollars from China.—A Chester paper states that on the 12th instant a number of flying-fish were caught near Northwich!—According to a parliamentary return, the annual consumption of coffee in the

United Kingdom, during the last three years, was 28,500,000 lbs.—Take half a pound of flour, half a pound of curran, half a pound of grated carrot, half a pound of grated potato, a quarter of a pound of suet, and a little seasoning. Mix them together, and boil in a basin an hour and a half. You will then have a cheap and excellent plum pudding for a trifler more than sixpence! Just try the experiment.—The hall of Socialists, at Huddersfield, after every effort to sustain it, is in the market, and is about to be purchased by the Wesleyans for a chapel.—Mills on an extensive scale are being erected at Chalfont, near Stroud, for the manufacture of paper from wheat straw.—A new French settlement has been established at Grand Bassan, on the western coast of Africa.—More than £6,000,000 of chargeable letters were posted in Great Britain in 1843.—The Hon. Henry Arthur Cole resigned.—The distance from London to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by railway, 303 miles, was performed on the opening day, last week, in 9h. 32m., including stoppages, or 8h. 18m., net, being upwards of thirty-six miles an hour. Little more than 100 years ago this was a fortnight's journey.—The late W. Stephenson, Esq., of Stamford, has secured by deed, for building a church in Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire, £4000; for keeping it in repair, £200; for income for the minister, £5000.—Total, £9200.—Upwards of 600 vessels are employed in procuring guano.—At the present time passengers are being conveyed from Newcastle to London, by steamboat, at the rate of two shillings per head.—This is a suicidal competition.—A new church at Tonbridge was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester July 9.—From some documents recently prepared for the Home Missionary Society, it appears that there are in the metropolis 237 watermen employed on the various cabstands, 1793 omnibus conductors, 1682 drivers of cabs, and 1546 drivers of hackney coaches and omnibuses, making a total of 5348 men, or, with their families, 200,000 persons, living by the conveyance of passengers in and around London.—The coal fields of Great Britain are calculated to cover 4,900,000 acres, those of France only 692,000 acres.—Mr. W. Harvey, of Dyer, Aberdeen, has made arrangements for handing over in his own lifetime no less a sum than £6500 for charitable purposes. The objects he has in view are the support and education of poor deaf and dumb persons, and the protection and reformation of females who have been of dissolute habits, and who may be considered proper objects for admission into a penitentiary. The trustees are the Provost, and Bailies of Aberdeen, the Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, and the parochial clergymen of the city of Aberdeen.

THE REPEAL MARTYRS.—DUBLIN, July 3.—The *Freeman's Journal* claims the "high privilege" of being chosen as the medium of laying before the public the form of prayer agreed on, by the assembled hierarchy, to be used, upon the 28th inst., throughout the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland. It is as follows:—"O, Almighty and Eternal God! King of Kings, and supreme Lord of all earthly powers, be graciously pleased to look down with compassion upon the people of this country, and mercifully put an end to their sufferings. Give them patience to endure their unexampled privations, and fill their rulers with the spirit of truth, humanity, and justice. Unite all classes in a preserving love of country, cordial allegiance to our beloved Sovereign, and charity towards each other. Direct our legislators to enact laws founded upon the holy commandments, and make Ireland prosperous and happy; and as thy servant, Daniel O'Connell, who has laboured with so much zeal and perseverance to promote those sacred objects, is now detained in captivity, give him grace to bear his trials with resignation, and in thy mercy vouchsafe to restore him to liberty, for the guidance and protection of thy people, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

TURNING THE PENNY TO ROSE TUNE.—In the most distressed period of the cotton trade (1841) and when our relations with China were anything but settled, a Manchester merchant formed the resolution of speculating in 30,000 pieces of low shirtings, for which the purchaser paid 8d. per piece; the whole outfit being just £10,000. The entire of this large purchase, as to numbers of pieces if not in amount, were shipped to Manila, where the goods arrived most opportunely. A quick sale took place, and the returns, after paying all costs and charges, netted rather more than £20,000. Bill for such an amount were then out of the question, and the proceeds were invested in silk. The silk, too, proved an equally good spec; the lucky owner having gained double his investment, i. e. sold the silk for more than £40,000. Perhaps a more fortunate speculation is not on record; all this, too, was accomplished in less, it is said, than twelve months.—*Manchester Courier*.

Arrangements will be made for conveying intelligence by telegraph between London and Windsor, regarding the anticipated *accession* of her Majesty, in twenty-five minutes. The *reclat operandi* is this:—A horse and groom are to start from Windsor Castle for Slough; thence intelligence will be conveyed by the galvanic telegraph to Paddington in a few seconds. From the Paddington terminus, grooms, whose horses will be kept ready saddled, will instantly start to the residences of Ministers and other official personages.

THE CANADIAN REBELLION.—The official paper announces that, at the instance of the American Minister in Great Britain, the British Government has pardoned ten of the American Citizens sent to Van Diemen's Land for sharing in the Canadian rebellion in 1838, and that orders have been despatched accordingly. Their names are—Bram Sharp, John Gilman, Ira Polly, Orin W. Smith, Benn Woodbury, George T. Brown, Daniel Lusk, Robert G. Collins, John Thomas, and Robert A. Wilson.—*New York Paper*.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KENTON JOHN FAIRBANK, at the Morning Herald Press, in Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, November 13, 1844.